

A^{3.}
VOYAGE
TO THE
ANTIPODES,
A
SIMILE,
IN A
DIALOGUE

BETWEEN

Remarquo, a Member of the *English* Flying-
Squadron, and a *Sayler*.

GIVING

An ACCOUNT of what happened by the Treachery of
some Reformado-Officers, in relation to Mismanagements.

TOGETHER

With some REASONS why the Seamen desert her Ma-
jesties Service, and how they may be restored, and others provided
for the speedy supplying the Royal-Navy, in order to reduce the
Power of our professed Enemies.

Offered to the Consideration of all those that bear true Faith and Allegiance to
the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Iustitia in sese Virtutes continet omnes.

L O N D O N, Printed, and are to be sold by most Book-
sellers in London and Westminster. 1703.

Hutton's Sale Part of Lot 929. Vol. 7

1608/5332.



*A VOYAGE to the Antipodes, a Simile,
In a Dialogue between Remarquo, a Mem-
ber of the English Flying-Squadron; and a
Sayler, &c.*

Rem. **H**onest Sayler, I'm glad to see you, after your long Voyage; and I wish you a happy New-Year.

Say. Sir, I thank you heartily, and wish you as many happy Years, as I have fasted Days since I saw you, and then you may live to be a happy old Man.

Re. That may be, if you fasted but one Day in a Month, for I think you have been gone above 14 Years.

Say. I don't know how many Years, but I remember we sailed from *Gravesend*, that very Day the Bishops were sent to the *Tower*: I swear, I was much concerned for those good Men; pray how came they off?

Re. Very well, for altho' there was a Design laid to destroy them, and enslave the Nation, yet by an over-ruling Power, they were honourably acquitted, and the King, with his Flatterers, and evil Counsellors, was glad to fly for it.

Say. Prithee, what are they you call Flatterers and evil Counsellors.

Re. They are a sort of Courtiers, that insinuate themselves into Places of great Trust, and make their own Fortunes what they please, and having the King's Ear, they persuade him he's *Jure Divino*, having an absolute Power to dispense with the Laws and Liberties of the Subject, and dispose of the Crown Revenues, and the Peoples Properties, without control, and then magnifying his Liberality, and their own Merits, they beg more than he can spare, or lawfully give, by which means the next Successor finds the Crown involv'd in debt, without Money to discharge it, so that many a good

Prince has been disappointed, and many a good Family ruin'd thereby, and by their evil Advice, they so misrepresent things to a King, that his greatest Enemies are recommended and preferred, and his truest Friends reproached and prosecuted to Destruction ; insomuch, that King *Henry* the 3d, ordered *Peter de Rivalis*, and other of his Favourites, to appear in *Westminster-Hall*, as Delinquents, and he himself sitting in Person amongst his Judges, spoke thus to him, *O thou Traytor ! by thy wicked Advice I was drawn to set my Seal to those treacherous Letters, for the destruction of the Earl Marshal in Ireland, the Contents thereof was to me unknown, and by thine, and such like wicked Counsels, I banished my natural Subjects, and turned their Minds and Hearts from me, by the bad Counsel of thee and thy Accomplices, I was stirred up to make War against them, to my exceeding Loss, and the dishonour of my Realm, for thereby I wasted my Treasure, and lost many worthy Persons, together with much of my former Honour and Respect, I therefore require of thee an exact Account, as well of my Treasure, as the Custody of the Wards, together with many other Perquisites and Profits belonging to the Crown.* This King *Henry* so far alienated the Revenue of the Crown amongst such Men, that he could scarce maintain himself in Cloaths, Victuals, and Alms, altho' his Ancestors were magnificent Princes, who abounded in all worldly Glory, and heaped up vast Treasures : And King *Henry* the 4th, told the Prince his Son, That his Ears had been too open against him ; and upon his Death-bed, charged him upon his Blessing, to avoid Flatterers ; and to administer the Laws justly and equally. And King *Richard* the 2d, was so far misled by Flatterers, and corrupt Judges, that he caused much innocent Blood to be shed, Invaded the Rights and Properties of the Subject, and spent the Treasure of the Realm upon unworthy Persons, insomuch, that his Flatterers and Judges were Arraigned and Condemned by Parliament, and himself obliged to resign his Kingly Power and Dignity.

Say. Why can't a King give away what he pleases, as well as other Men?

Re.



Re. No, I believe not, for if that be allowed, then *England* and *Ireland* belongs to the Pope, as a Gift from King *John* ; who afterwards held them in Farm from him, and paid 1000 Marks a Year for them, but about five Years after, the Peers swore they would rather lose their Lives, than suffer a King with the consent of a few base Flatterers to give away his Crown, and enslave his People.

Say. I thought that every King was Lord and Master of the Kingdom.

Re. So they are, to defend it, but not to destroy or give it away ; for if that be granted, then all was gone, as I told you before, in King *John's* time. But waving that, suppose that every King in his time should bequest, or give away one tenth Part of the Kingdom, then in ten Reigns, the whole would be alienated, if so, what must the next Successor be, a *King of no Land* ?

Say. Truly I believe this Nation has suffered much damage by Flatterers, and evil Counsellors, we had a great many of them belonging to our Ship ; but we don't account them Men, but Monsters, or Devils : I'm sure they had almost destroyed a good Captain, a good Ship, and a good Company of Saylor.

Re. Now you talk of that, prithee tell me something of your long Voyage.

Say. Our Ship's Name is *Albion*, she was very old when we set forth, but very Strong, Tight, Commodious, and well Fortified, and provided with all Necessaries and Provisions ; Our Captain's Name is *True Valiant*, a brave generous Soul, a good Master, and noble Commander ; the Officers, and Saylor, were all true Boys, full of Courage and Resolution ; our Reformadoes were Strangers, but fine Fellows, entertained by the Captain, upon recommendation of his Acquaintance. In this Equipage (with one small Ship to attend us) we set Sail for the *Antipodes*, with a fair Wind, our Colours flying, Drums beating, and Trumpets sounding ; but sailing through the *Streights*, we were informed that the *Turks* had declared War against the Christians, and wereresolved to destroy or enslave them all ; whereupon, our Captain called a Council of Officers,

Officers, and acquainted them of the Design and Potency of the *Mahometans*, and what Damage the *Christians* might suffer by a sudden Surprize, and declared his Resolution to engage in the Quarrel, animating them and us with promises of Reward according to our several Deserts, which we presently answered with Huzzahs, being resolved to fight under his Banner so long as our Ship would Swim; now the Captain ordered the Tender for a Spy-boat, and always kept her upon the Scout to discover the Enemy, which was effected with such Success, that we had fighting Work enough, hardly a Day passed but we engaged the Enemy, taking, sinking and destroying all before us; we Sailed Triumphantly as Masters of the main Ocean, taking much good Booty, which the Captain fairly shared amongst us, so that we were elevated with Riches and Success; but our Reformadoes (who seldom appeared in time of Action) insinuated with the Captain, and told him, *That the Saylers were poor sorry Rogues, and that too much Money would make them mad*; and by their Sophistical Arguments perswaded him to lessen our Shares for the future, and recommended some of their own Creatures to be Stewards for him and us; whereupon all our Hopes vanished, for whatsoever Prizes were taken afterwards, these Stewards seized the Effects, without any Allowance to us, and but little to the Captain; and if we demanded any thing of them, they put us in the Bilboes, and told the Captain, *That we had a design to Mutiny and run away with the Ship*; and then pretending great Love and Respect to him, they led him in the dark, and did what they pleased without Controul, and coming to *Venice*, they perswaded him to go ashore and divert himself with the Novelties of that Country, and there they Merchandized and sold all that we had taken, with great part of the Furniture, Provision and Ammunition of the Ship; and some of our Officers, in imitation of them, imbezeled and sold all they could; but some of the Saylers considering the evil Consequence attending, resolved to acquaint the Captain of these Matters; but he was so enchanted and beset

beset with these Miscreants (God forgive me, for I cannot call them by any other Name) that we could never come to speak with him. But at length we got an opportunity to present him with several Memorials, setting forth the State and Condition of the Ship and Company, and humbly pray'd him to consider the same, and prevent the danger that was like to ensue under the Management of those Reformadoes ; but to no purpose ; for either they took them out of his Hand, or got the Matter refered to them, and after pretence of a long and diligent enquiry therein, they reported that the Informations were all false and groundless, and that the Informers were a parcel of Villanes that endeavoured to destroy his Friends, and make a disturbance in the Ship ; and so got a Commission from him to whip us at the Gears, and indeed they executed that Commission tightly ; for I was so claw'd off, that I han't recovered my self to this Day, nor don't know when I shall ; afterwards the Master of the Spy-boat, and some of our chief Officers (having a great Respect and Esteem for the Captain) undertook to acquaint him how matters went, but being opposed by those Reformadoes, they were a little Rustick, whereupon one of them, whose Name was *Judas*, told the Officers, *That the Captain was very busy, but if their Business were urgent he would acquaint him of their Attendance* ; and so he did, for he and the rest of them told the Captain, that such Officers were come to wait upon him with a frivolous Complaint, which being not worthy his Cognisance, desired him to refer it to them, which accordingly he did, and so made them Judges of their own Actions ; but to secure themselves they banter'd the Officers, and told the Captain a parcel of false Stories, and prevailed with him to dismiss them from their Employments, and prefer some of their own Gang to succeed them ; after this, having surfeited themselves with the Delicates of that Country, they with the Captain return'd a board in great State and Splendor, ordering us to put the Ship under Sail with all speed ; but we acquainted the Captain, that our Provision and Ammunition was almost spent

spent, without daring to tell how or by what means, which pleased our Reformadoes so well, that they sided with us, and perswaded the Captain to buy more, which he did at an excessive rate, being obliged to take up all upon Credit, and then proceeded on our said Voyage; but these new Officers perswaded the Captain to take all the Men out of the Spy-boat, and supply their places with Lakeys they brought from *Venice*, and some *Turks* that we had taken, and send her upon the Scout, under Command of one of the Reformadoes, to discover the Enemy; but instead of bringing any Information, they gave the Enemy notice where we were, and what Course we steer'd (for which they were well paid) but returning to us, they reported, *That the Coast was clear, and not one Ship to be seen*; and by this De-lusion the Enemy kept clear of us, making great Depredations upon the *Christians*. So finding no more Work in those Parts, we made the best of our way for *Madagascar*, pretending to rout that Nest of Pirates, which put us in hopes of getting some more Booty; but coming near the Place, our new Officers perswaded the Captain to desist from that Enterprize, alledging that the Coast was very Rocky, and the Pirates very Strong; so that the Danger would be greater than the Honour or Profit he could expect by destroying them, and then advised him to proceed farther in search of the *Mahometans*, when at the same time we Sailed a contrary Course, and was quite out of the way for them; but in short we Sailed all Courses, and stopt at all Places under pretence of settling Trade and Commerce, and where-soever we came these Officers made Traffick of the Stores and Provisions of the Ship, insomuch that our Commons were very short and bad, and if we complain'd, then they swore they'd make us eat our Flesh and Drink our Blood before we got home.

Rem. I wonder you could have any Provisions if they sold it all.

Say. I don't say they sold it all, but they sold all they could, and supply'd us again with some fresh, and some the same;

same, for they were the Captain's Stewards and managed all things.

Rem. But what did they do for Money? I suppose your Captain's Purse must needs fail him in so long a Voyage.

Say. So it did, but what then? the Money wan't lost; for as it ebb'd out of his Pocket it flow'd in theirs; besides, they got a dam'd deal of Money by Prizes, and giving Intelligence to the Enemy.

Rem. They were little the better for that if they laid it out for the Ships use.

Say. Now you talk like a Mad-man, for what they laid out was upon the Captain's account, and he allowed them great Interest for their Money; besides, the Owners had Money enough, and they were obliged to pay all that was lent or laid out on account of the Ship. But to proceed; after we had been Plowing the Ocean from *Dan* to *Bersheba*, (to little or no purpose, more than to enrich these Men, with the almost ruin of the Ship and Company) we unfortunately arrived upon the Coast of *Strumbelo*, where being becalm'd several Days, our Ship (as if design'd for the burning Island) was driving ashore with her Stern foremost, when our Captain (who was diverting, or as I may say, suffering himself to be deluded by them, and therefore not to be called upon any occasion) by good chance lookt out of the Cabin, and seeing the Ship near shore commanded us to cast Anchor, but before we could bring her up, her Stern struck upon a Rock, and our Rudder unhang'd, which put us all in a great Consternation.

Rem. Prithee what's a Rudder, and what's the use of it?

Say. The Rudder is that which guides and governs the Ship, and that was unhang'd, that is, it was unhing'd and off of the Hooks, and so long as that was wanting the Ship was ungovernable; for a Ship without a Rudder may be compared to a State or Kingdom under corrupt Officers, or to a Bull that is under no Command, Order or Discipline so long as his Madness continues; and so it is with
B
a Ship,

a Ship, for she cannot Sail nor otherwise perform her common Function so long as the Rudder is off of the Hooks; but ours being sunk and lost, we were forced to patch up another as well as we could to officiate that Office, and then with the first fair Wind we set Sail for our Native Country; but our new Rudder not being futable to the Ship, she steered very wildly, which our Captain observing asked his new Officers the reason of it, but they being ignorant of the matter could not resolve him, whereupon he advised with his old Officers, and putting the Question to them, they told him, that the old Rudder was truly fitted to the Ship, and therefore had more power to Command and Govern the Ship than this new Kickshaw, which was made and fitted at random, with such Materials as they could get, and that the Helm, which commands the Rudder was not truly center'd in its place, whereby the Ship had a snatch in her Steering, that is, the Rudder traversed to the Larboard side, which made the Ship run more to the left side than the right, for which way the Rudder lies that way the Ship goes; besides all this, if the Helm be not managed by a steady careful Hand, the Ship yans from her direct Course, which is a great hinderance to her Sailing, it prolongs the Voyage, and gives the Enemy an opportunity to fight or run away, all which they compared to the change of Officers, telling him that the old ones were truly in his Interest, and being train'd up to Sea were qualified for Business, and that the new ones (though it were his pleasure to prefer them) were altogether ignorant in Maritime Affairs, and were really Friends to his Enemies; and that if he pleased to consider the difference, and how Matters had been managed by them, he might soon perceive, that the Sailors exceeded as much in Business and Fidelity, as t'other did in Pride and Flattery. Which the Captain hearing with Patience, they charged those Reformadoes with all the Mismanagements they had committed during the whole Voyage, and proved the same so fully, that the Captain immediately discharged them with Indignation, and disgraced

ged them of their unjust Gains, with which he refitted his Ship, paid off his Men, and restored those he had found both Faithful and Honest, and then sailing against the *Mahometans*, he made them fly where-ever he met them, and thereby retrieved his Honour and Reputation.

*Thus flattering Friends do often times undo
The best of Kings, and their good Subjects too.
O Tiburn take all such out of the way,
Before they bring this Nation to decay.*

Rem. Truly I think your Reformadoes were as Pernicious in your Ship as many are in the Government, and indeed your Captain did wisely to displace and disgorge them, and adhere to those he knew to be Honest; and if it were so here, I'm sure we should be a happy Nation, for I protest here have been such things done since you have been gone, that I never heard in all my Life; and although fresh Discoveries are daily made yet no regard is taken thereof, but the Offenders are Encouraged and Protected, and the Complainers Discouraged, Stigmatized and commonly ruin'd for their Fidelity; so that our Nation is bubld by some Men as if we had neither Government, Order or Discipline; truly I think our Rudder is unhang'd, as you say; for although we have a great and glorious Queen, and under her many good Officers, who have given sufficient proof of their Courage and Fidelity; yet on the other Hand we are so pestered with your Reformadoes, or such like Men, insomuch that I fear we shall never be able to reduce the Power of our professed Enemies, so long as our private Enemies are continued in any Place of Trust or Command; methinks its pity they should Live, and much less to be employed in Her Majesty's Service, to destroy the publick Treasure, and obstruct Business as they do; for all the World knows the *French* durst not appear at Sea if there Friends were not employed and intrusted in this Government; 'tis they that supported and assisted him in the late War, and suffered his

Ships to pass without Controul, whereby our Merchants Ships became a Prey to them, to the great Dishonour of the King, and irreparable Damage of the Subject; and they are now playing over the same Game again, as appears by Admiral *M-----n*'s Management at *Corunna*; for if he had been true to Her Majesty we had given the *French* a fatal blow, by weakning their Interest in the *West-Indies*, and prevented the Damage Admiral *Bembow* received by the Treachery of Colonel *Kirkby* and his Accomplices, which is a full-Demonstration how far we are biggoted to the *French* Interest. I swear its a burning shame, that such a Queen, such a Nation, and such an Admiral should be so deceived and betrayed by such Villains.

Say. That was a Roguish Treacherous Action; but I hear the Gunner of the *Defiance* is Convicted and Casheer'd for imbezelling Forty three Barrels of Gunpowder, and some of the Captains are Convicted and Condemn'd for their Cowardize and Treachery; but if they be not Hang'd I'm affraid we shall be all betray'd.

Rem. I protest they deserve it ten times more than our little Rogues that rob upon the High-way, or a private Soldier who deserts his Colours for want of Pay; for these Captains as they are well Paid, so they ought to be severely Punished for dishonouring and disappointing the Queen, and deserting the Admiral at such a Juncture; but the Reason is plain, if we may believe Colonel *Kirkby*, for he confessed upon his Tryal, *That it was Respect to the Enemy that made him decline Fighting.*

Say. It was a great Charge to the Queen to Equip and send them Ships to *Corunna* and the *West-Indies*; its pity they were not more successful.

Rem. You must believe the *French* King Brib'd high to purchase a Pass by Admiral *M-----n*, and those Captains Convict; methinks he was a Blockhead he did not Grease Admiral *Bembow* too.

Say. That's more than he could do, for Admiral *Bembow* was Water-bread, and so Water-wet, that Grease can't stick.

stick to him; he was as true as Steel, he never declin'd fighting, or displaced any Captain for giving Intelligence of the Enemy, as Comodor *Norris* did Captain *Desborow* for discovering *Ponty's* Squadron at *New found Land*.

Rem. How was that?

Say. In the last War Captain *Norris*, who was Comodore and Commander of the *Monk*, with ten Men of War, two Fireships, and two Bomb-Ketches, was ordered to *New found Land* to look after the Enemy, and being in *St. John's* Harbour, some Ships appeared off of that Port, and four *English*-men, who had been taken Prisoners by Monsieur *de Ponty*, made their escape, and informed the Comodore, that they were only Five Ships under Command of *Ponty*, and that most of the Men were Sick, their Provisions short, the Ships foul and deep loaded with the Effects they had taken in Plundering and Sacking *Carthagena*, and Captain *Desborow* and *Littleton* being sent out to discover them, *Littleton* brought Twenty five Prisoners to the Comodore, who confest the same, for which he threatned to whip them, and Captain *Desborow* returning, assured him they were but five *French* Men of War, and that no other Ships were near them; but the Comodore would not go out to fight them, but made a Boom cross the Harbour to keep *Ponty* out, and dismiss Captain *Desborow* for his Intelligence and forwardness to fight them.

Rem. That was a base cowardly Trick.

Say. Ay! so it was, for those Ships were richly Loaded, and the taking of them would have been a fatal Disappointment to the *French* King, but we were not designed to hurt him; if vve had, Captain *Harley* might a taken them near home.

Rem. But could Captain *Desborow* get no Recompence for being so ill treated?

Say. Yes, he brought the whole Matter before the House of Peers, and proved his Allegations so fully, that their Lordships Voted, that the Squadorn commanded by Captain *Norris*, at *St. John's* in *New found Land*, not going out
to

to fight *Ponty* upon the several Intelligences given, was a very high Miscarriage, to the great disservice of the King and Kingdom; and upon their Lordships Address to the King, Captain *Desborow* was restored to his Majesty's Service, and yet Captain *Norris* was still continued in his Station.

Rem. You see its a hard matter to remove any great Officer, let his Crimes be never so heinous; for they always support each other, so that a Man may as well fight the Bears as complain against such publick Offenders. Indeed I have known several honest Men that have been crush'd and destroy'd for discovering publick Frauds and Mismanagements; and now one Mr. *Crosfield*, who I know is a Man that has laid several Complaints from time to time before the Parliamnet, and made several Proposals for the publick Good, yet (if some Men could have their Will) he would be Sacrificed for the Service he has done Her Majesty and the Government, and for ought I see those that lie Impeached are at liberty to play over the same Game again. I have read that Queen *Elizabeth* being told, that one *Carwarden* had presented several Petitions to her Majesty, to acquaint her how he had been oppressed for discovering Abuses in her Majesty's Customs, but obtained no Answer; her Majesty answered, *He should be heard*; but some of the great Officers diswayded her Majesty, pretending the said *Carwarden* was a poor projecting impertinent Fellow, and that hearing him would occasion others to be as troublesome to her Majesty; whereupon her Majesty replied, *As he was Poor, she was the more bound to do him Justice, and his being a Projector was a sign he had Brains, and she and her Council could judge of his Business, and if he was Impertinent she knew how to correct him*; and upon a hearing finding his Discoveries to be solid and true, advanced him to a Place of 800 l. per Annum; and King *James I.* did the like to one Mr. *Vernon* upon his discovery of Abuses in the Court of Exchequer.

Say. Queen *Elizabeth* was a famous Woman, she us'd to say, *It was an easie thing to make a good Man a great Man,*
but

but hard to make a great Man good. Her glorious Deeds will never dye so long as Posterity remains; truly I believe our gracious Queen will equal or exceed her in all noble Acts; She has made a good beginning in displacing Admiral *Munden*, and requiring the Parliament to inquire into the Receipts and Payments of all publick Money, and commanding the Effects of Plunder taken at Fort *St. Mary* and *Vigo* to be brought into the Prize-Office, and paying the Seamen and Tradesmen in good Order, which encourages Trade, and saves the publick Treasure, and by adding this Motto [*Semper Eadem*] to Her Coat of Arms, are all good Presages of a happy and prosperous Government. Besides, I have heard some People say, *That she dissolved the last Parliament, expecting a new one that would call all State Offenders to Account;* but if they will not, who can help it? Indeed I have been told, that the very Original of Parliaments was for that very end, and that in former times the Parliament was not to determine so long as any publick Greivance was depending; and there is great hopes this Parliament will bring all such Offenders to Account. There is a Bill moving to bring Mr. *Whitacre* to a Reckoning, and they have Addressed the Queen to Prosecute the Lord *H---ax* for breach of Trust, and Voted the Earl of *R-----b* guilty of a high Crime and Misdeameanour, in misapplying several Sums of the publick Money, and have expelled him from his Seat in Parliament, and have Addressed the Queen to prevent all Correspondence between *Holland* and *France*, as also to concert Measures for furnishing Her Forces in *Holland* and *Flanders* with the Manufactures, Corn and other Product of *England*, and they are settling Commissioners to enquire after all Prizes taken in the last War, and are reassuming publick Grants; and they have declared, that the Nation has not had Justice done on account of the Impeached Lords; and they have passed a Bill for appointing Commissioners to take and state the publick Accounts of the Kingdom, which may be a means to find the Eighteen Millions of Money that were imbezeled or lost in the late King's Reign, which

is a good step to Business; but the Work is so great by reason of the number of Offenders, that I believe it will be a hard Task to cope with them all at present.

Rem. What says *Legion* to this? 'Tis wonder he don't fly in their Faces as he did the last Session of Parliament.

Say. *Legion* is a yelping Cur, he only made a noise behind their Backs, but durst not look them in the Face. Indeed then he did make a slip, or broke his Halter, but now he's Chain'd or Jawfallen, for I han't heard of him never since.

Rem. The wise Man says, *Because Sentence against an evil Work is not executed speedily, therefore the Heart of the Sons of Men is fully set in them to do Evil.* From whence we may infer, that if the Parliament cannot grapple with them now, it will be hard Work to deal with them hereafter, for the longer they stand the more they encrease, and the stronger they grow; besides it is ridiculous to think of reducing our professed Enemies so long as their Friends (who are our private Enemies) are employed in that Work, which is plainly demonstrated in several Particulars.

Say. Truly if they stand, I don't see how the Government can be secure. Its an old Saying, *Ill Weeds grow apace*, and every one knows if they be not rooted out, they soon overspread and destroy the good Herbs and Flowers. I have read of a certain Country in which there was no Rabbits where upon a Couple was brought thither to breed, and in process of time they so multiplyed that they could not be destroy'd, and by making Burries they undermined the Buildings, and forced the Inhabitants to remove into another Country; and *Sampson's Delilah* was a true Emblem of such false Friends; for by her Flattery and Deceit she depriv'd him of his Strength, and then delivered him up to his Enemies; but these Flatterers and false Friends often destroy both Prince and People; for it was them that misled, deluded, and at last destroyed our King *Charles I.* that is, gave his Enemies advantage and opportunity to ruin him, which occasion'd

occasion'd the loss of many Thousand Mens Lives ; 'twas such false Friends and evil Counsellors that perswaded King *Charles II.* to deliver up *Dunkirk* to the *French*, and demolish *Tangeir*, after it cost a vast deal of Money to make it Tenable, to entertain our Shipping ; 'twas they that kindled the Wars vvith the *Dutch*, and invited them to destroy our Royal Ships at *Chatham*; 'twas they advised the late K. *James* to seize the Charters and re-establish *Popery*, &c. which brought his Reign so soon to a Period. I have read that *Maning* who was Secretary to King *Charles II.* when he was at *Brussels*, discovered that King's Secrets to *Cromwel*. I think it is incident for our Kings to be deluded and abused by such Men ; 'tis they that stifle discoveries of Mismanagements, and obstruct Proposals made to secure the Publick, and endeavour to destroy the Government, and enslave the Nation.

Besides the Instances of our own Country, there is one more remarkable in *China*, that Emperor (about the time of our intestine Troubles) recalled the Eunuchs (who for some reason had been Banished by his Father) and took them into his special Favour, at which time his Soldiers revolted for want of their Pay, and many of his Subjects did use their utmost endeavour to acquaint him of the Motion of the Rebels ; yet those Eunuchs prevented them, and kept him in Ignorance until the Rebels had surrounded his Royal Palace, and then finding himself in no condition to appease or escape them, he Butcher'd his own Daughter (at her Request) to prevent her falling into their Hands, and the Empress for the same reason hang'd her self upon a Tree, and the Emperor himself took the same Fate, after he had written (in Characters of his own Blood) that the Eunuchs were all Rogues for betraying him and the Empire, and so ended that Great and Royal Family of *China* ; and although many of our good Princes have been deluded by these sort of Men, yet *Cromwel* kept them at a distance ; and when King *Charles II.* was restored, he sent for *Thurlo*, who had been *Cromwel*'s Secretary, and asked him how they

C

did

did to support their Government so long, when all the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry were against it? He replied, By intrusting those only in the management of all Affairs who were as heartily against those Nobility, Clergy and Gentry, that is, he opposed his Enemies with his Friends, and that supported him and gave him Success; for by that means he beat the *Dutch* in *Dover* Road, and took their Fishing Vessels at *Orkney*, with twelve Men of War that Guarded them; and in a Battel between *Dover* and *Calice* beat the *Dutch*, took and burnt ten of their Ships, and forced the rest ashore upon the Coast of *France*, and took six of their Men of War coming from the *Venetian* Service richly laden, destroyed the *French* Fleet at *Calice*, laden with Provisions for the Relief of *Dunkirk*, and thereby the *Dunkirkers* were forced to Surrender. He routed the *Dutch* Fleet, of Sixty Sail, on the back of *Goodwin's Sands*, and near the same place, with Forty two Ships not half Man'd, they engag'd the *Dutch* Fleet consisting of one Hundred Sail, in which Action the *Vanguard* and *Victory* fought Twenty of them, and fought the *Dutch* Fleet of Eighty Sail, and One hundred and fifty Merchant-men, near the Isle of *Wight*, in which Action Ten Men of War and Fifty Merchant Ships were taken, and many others were burnt and destroyed; and there *Blake* with four or five Ships more fought Thirty of their Men of War six Hours, and between *Dover* and the *Downs* the *English* engaged One hundred of their Men of War, took eleven of them, two Water-Hoys, six Captains, one thousand five hundred Prisoners, sunk six, and put all the rest to flight, and afterwards kept such a Guard upon the *Dutch* Coast, that they could not go in or out of any Port for a long time, and upon the *Weeling* Thirty *English* Ships (the rest being a Stern) engaged Ninty five *Dutch* Ships, who the next Day were joined with Twenty five more stout Ships from the *Texel*, but in a little time they were forced to fly, having lost their Admiral *Vantrump*, and Six thousand Seamen, with Thirty Men of War sunk and burnt; after this the high and mighty States were glad to purchase a

Peace.

Peace by paying the Protector's Charge of the War; afterwards he sent a Fleet to the *West-Indies*, under the Command of *Pen* and *Venables*, and if the Men had not been discouraged by *Venables* they had certainly taken *Hispaniola*; but though they were defeated there, yet they made themselves Masters of *Jamaica* before they returned; and *Blake* was sent to the *Straits* to scower the Seas of *Turkish* Pirates; but not meeting with them at Sea, he sailed to *Algiers*, and sent a Messenger to the Dey demanding satisfaction for the Depredations committed upon the *English*, with the releasement of the *English* Captives: The Dey sent *Blake* a great Present of fresh Provisions, with this Answer, *That the Ships and Captives already taken belonged to particular Men, and that he could not restore them without their consent, yet if he pleased to Redeem them, he would set a moderate Price upon them, and conclude a Peace with the English Nation*; which being effected *Blake* sailed to *Tunis* and sent the like Message to the Dey, who having, as they thought, secured their Ships under their Castles, sent him Word, *Here are the Castles of Goletta, and our Ships and Castles of Porto Ferino, do your worst, and do not think that we are affrighted at the sight of your Fleet*; but the *English* engaged with their Castles, and plyed them with Broad-sides, whilst the Seamen in the Boats cut the Boom, and burnt all their Ships. After this they Blockt up *Cadiz*, where after they had continued a long time, *Blake* was obliged to go to *Portugal* for Water and Provisions; in the mean time Captain *Stayner*, with seven Ships, discovered the Plate Fleet, consisting of eight stout Ships, which he immediately engaged with three Ships, the rest being to Leeward, and after a sharp fight one was sunk, three burnt, two ran ashore, and two were taken, and *Blake* returning to *Cadiz*, finding the *Spaniards* durst not come out to fight him, sailed to the *Canaries* where the *Spanish West-India* Fleet, consisting of sixteen Ships, was arrived, and although they were secured with a Castle and seven Forts, yet *Blake* engaged and destroyed them all presently; after this an Army was landed in *Flanders*, who with the

Assistance of the *English* Fleet, soon made themselves Masters of *Mardike*, and after that of *Dunkirk*, *Gravelling* and several other *Spanish* Towns, and if he had lived a few Years longer I believe he would have crush'd *France* and *Spain*, and the Pope too; for by employing Men of Courage and Fidelity he secured the Trade of *England*, and kept all Nations in aw.

Rem. Indeed I have often heard that *Blake*, *Lawson*, and those Men that he employed, never scrupled to fight the Enemy upon any Disadvantage, and yet they always came off with flying Colours; but I never heard that he ever gave them any great Reward, or advanced them with Titles of Honour, and as far as I can understand they did not desire or expect it, for he and they were all united in one intire Interest, to advance and support the Government then in being, by reducing and keeping down its Enemies both at home and abroad, which I look upon as the greatest Security of all Governments.

Say. But I think there was no Register Office for encouragement of Seamen, nor no New Hospitals building for relief of them and their Families, nor so large shares of Prizes allowed in his time.

Rem. No; but he advanced the Seamens Wages from Eighteen to Twenty three Shillings a Month, and that was duly paid; now the Register Office is a Cheat to them and the Nation too, and the New Hospital is no better; for the Seamen are forced to pay 6 *d.* per Month upon account of them, and have no Benefit in them neither, although by Contract every Register Man is to have 40 *s.* per *Annum*, yet they never have received one Penny; so that the Nation is at a great charge to maintain that in prejudice to the Saylers, and the Hospital is more like a Palace than a House for Pensioners, and the Walls are so thick and strong, that it will be hard for any of them to get in; besides it has and will cost so much Money to finish it, and maintain the Officers that must look after it, that I cannot conceive from whence the Subsistence must come to relieve any of those
poor

poor People that may survive that famous Building. Now if the Interest of that Money which hath and will be expended on that Fabrick, with what hath been expended upon the Register Office had been employed for paying and relieving those Seamen who served and were disabled in the last War, many Thousand Families would have been preserved from Ruin, and from a dependency on an uncertain Charity, with the saving the Honour and Treasure of the Kingdom. As to the shares of Prizes allowed in those Days I must be silent, but in King *Charles II.* time they were allowed for Pillage all Goods upon or above the Gun-deck, and our late King *William* first allowed them for every Prize taken 10 s. per Tun, and 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. for every piece of Ordnance, and for every Ship of War sunk or destroyed 10 l. per Gun, besides Pillage above the Gun-deck; and by an Act of Parliament made in the Year 1692. it is Enacted, That after all Duties paid, the neat proceed of all Prizes shall be divided into 10 equal parts, that is $\frac{1}{10}$ to the Crown, $\frac{4}{10}$ to the Treasurer of the Navy, to be distributed for signal Services, and Relief of Sick and Wounded Mariners, &c. and the other $\frac{5}{10}$, with 10 l. per Gun for every Ship sunk or destroyed, to be distributed amongst the Captors, and all which were to be divided by shares according to the old Establishment; so that if 1054 l. be divided between the Officers and Seamen of a First Rate Ship, their shares will appear in this Table.

<i>Number of Officers,</i>	<i>Shares each,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1 Captain,	10	10	10 l.
6 Lieutenants and Master	8	8	48
12 Warrant Officers and Masters	6	6	72
Mates,			
32 Sub-Officers,	5	5	160
764 Inferiour Officers and Seamen.	1	1	764
			1054 l.

And

And by a Declaration in the late King's Reign, which is since Confirmed by her present Majesty the shares of Prizes belonging to the Ships Company is to be distributed, $\frac{3}{8}$ to the Captain, $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Lieutenants and Master, $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Warrant Officers and Masters Mates, $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Sub-Officers, and $\frac{2}{8}$ to the Inferior Officers and Seamen; now the same Sum so divided amongst the same Men their shares will appear as in this Table.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
To the Captain.	395	15	00	
To each { Lieutenant and Master,	21	19	2	
{ Warrant Officers and Master's Mates,	10	19	7	
{ Sub-Officers,	4	2	4	
{ Inferiour Officers and Seamen.		6	10	$\frac{3}{4}$

So that instead of 10 shares formerly allowed, the Captain hath 1147 to 1, that is, 1147 *l.* to each poor Saylers 20 *s.* and that seldom paid if it comes to the Captain's Hands, which is but poor encouragement for them. Now if I were to prescribe a Method the Captain should have 24 Shares and the rest as in this Table.

	<i>sha.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Captain,	24	24	12	0
each { Lieutenants and Masters,	12	12	6	0
{ Warrant Officers and Masters Mates,	6	6	3	0
{ Sub-Officers,	3	3	1	6
{ Inferiour Officers and Seamen.	1	1	0	6

By this or some such Method all Prize Money may be divided by a regular Proportion for encouragement of Seamen, whose Parts and Abilities may deserve equal Reward with many Officers; and truly I do believe, that if the Queen was informed of the great Disproportion that now is, she would alter the Property for the benefit of her Seamen; for you may perceive by the care she takes to pay them, and the

he bountiful Reward she promises to Volunteers, that her design is to encourage them all she can.

Say. God bless her Majesty and give her to understand how we are served with bad Provisions, treated and abused by Cowardly and Treacherous Commanders, that query and run us out of our Wages, and otherwise abuse us without Mercy, and force us to perish without Pity; and this I believe they do to discourage and make us Desert, or dispirit us not to fight when we have an opportunity, which puts me in mind of that infamous Action in the *Streights*, where we suffered the *Thouloun* Squadron to pass by us without changing one Broad-side, and in the Engagment with the *French* Fleet near *Beachy Head*, where the *Dutch* with a few *English* Ships engaged the whole Fleet, and fought them stoutly, whilst our Admiral with the main Body of the *English* Fleet kept at a distance, as if they had not been concerned, although the Queen sent him fresh Orders to fight them, which caused Admiral *Everston* to say, *That all the Dutch Officers and Soldiers did their Duty, and if our's had engaged with the like Bravery the French had gon home in a worse condition than the Spanish Armado did in 1588.* And it is reported in a Letter that a Person of Honour sent from *England* to the Lord *Dursey*, *That the Hollanders behaved themselves with so much Bravery, that if the English Admiral had fought, in all probability we had won an entire Victory;* and it is my opinion, that if all our Ships had engaged as the rest did, the whole *French* Fleet might have been destroyed at that time.

Rem. Indeed that was a dishonourable Action, but I think no Body suffered so much for that as Capt. *Dorrel*.

Say. Nor no Body fought better, for he engaged them furiously so long as the Fight continued.

Rem. So I have heard, and for that he was turned out of the *St. Andrew*, and offered a Commission for a Fifth Rate, which was a great Dishonour and a Discouragement to Men of Courage and Integrity; but I think there was but little Encouragement given to those that did the Nation any Service in the last Reign.

Say.

Say. I wish it may be better in this, but I cannot see any great likelihood, for we have a great many Prodigal and Unexperient'd Captains and Officers belonging to the Sea, who delights in nothing but Swearing, Fudling and Fighting with their Men, which makes me think they'l be affraid to look the Enemy in the Face ; for as Humility and Vertue are Ensigns of Courage and Magnanimity, so Vice and Cruelty are inherent to Cowardice and Treachery, and we have had enough of that lately, considering the Engagements we have or might have had ; I swear I would rather Sail seven Years with a Man of Courage than one Day with a Coward, for they only pretend to serve their Country, that they may have an opportunity to get Estates to maintain themselves in Splendor and Luxury ; so that a Coward is a greedy timorous Man, that prefers his own Life and Fortune before the Welfare of his Native Soil, and dare not stand courageously in defence of it in time of Danger ; now these Men were always accounted worthy of the greatest Punishment. A great Captain in *Sicilia* being overcharged by the Enemy delivered up his Arms to them, for which he was sentenced to go bare-footed before the Army, wearing a Garment without Seams, and to sociate himself with none but such as were guilty of the same Fault. And another great Commander for his Cowardize was compelled to carry a Whore at his Back stark naked about the Market-Place ; and the *Romans* commanded and swore them always to eat their Victuals standing, and accounted them so hateful, that when *Hannibal* offered the *Roman* Senate 8000 Captives to be Redeemed, they refused them, saying, *That they were not worthy to be Redeemed who had rather be basely taken than die honestly and valiantly.* And *Cromwel* managed them accordingly, making *Tiddiman*, *Gibbs* and other cowardly Captains walk on the publick Exchange with Wooden Swords to shew their Profession ; 'tis pity all Cowards are not so served, and preserved for living Monuments to deter others from such base and unmanly Actions.

Rem. Truly 'tis pity that any morose, treacherous, cowardly Captains or such other Officers should be employed in her Majesty's Service, for they do not only do much mischief themselves, but stir up and incite others to do the like, for by that means, as I have been credibly informed, we lost in the last War many brave Ships, which were cowardly yielded up to the *French*, besides 70 or 80000 Seamen that were carelessly and basely destroyed, which makes me wonder why a Woman for killing her Bastard Child, or a Man for stealing the value of five Shillings from the Subject should be Hang'd, when no regard is taken of these prodigious Abuses, Imbezelmments and Mismanagements committed against the Government.

Say. I can give no reason why such Offenders are suffer'd here, unless it be to reserve them for a greater Punishment hereafter; but I do not perceive they either mind or regard a Future State, as is set forth in a fictitious Play called *Poor Robin's Dream*, which is partly defined in these Words;

*Conscience in order takes his place,
And very gallantly plays his part;
He fears not to fly in a Rulers Face,
Although it cuts him to the Heart.
He tells them all this is the later Age,
Which put the Actors into such a Rage,
That they kick'd poor Conscience off the Stage.*

*Plain-Dealing presently appears,
In Habit like a Simple Man,
The Actors at him Mocks and Fears,
Pointing their Fingers as they ran;
How came this Fellow into our Company?
Away with him the Gallants they did cry,
For Plain-Dealing will a Begger dye.*

Dissimulation mounted the Stage,
 But he was clothed in gallant Attire;
 He was acquainted with Youth and Age,
 Many one his Company did desire;
 They entertain'd him in their very Breast.
 There he could have harbour and quiet rest.
 For Dissemblers and Turncoats fare the best.

Then comes in Truth, not cloathed in Wool,
 But like Youth in his white Lunn-sleeves,
 He crys out the Lands full, full, full,
 Too full of Rebels worse than Thieves;
 The City's full of Plenty, the French are full of Pride,
 Phanaticks full of Envy, good Order can't abide,
 And the Cheaters Bags are full beside.

Rem. This is an old Song, but I think their's too much of Truth in it, the more's the pity.

Say. What makes you talk of Pity? my Lord Jefferies stifled him in the West of England, and our Captains and Officers buried him in the Ocean, and there let him lie, and tell me how we shall get the Fleet Man'd?

Rem. There have been many Proposals made on that account, but I think none of them was ever regarded; however the Queen hath taken care to encourage and bring them into the Service.

Say. I reckon we have almost all the Volunteers we can expect this Season, and yet the Fleet is not half Man'd. What must we do for the rest?

Rem. You must Impress and take them where you can find them.

Say. That we are doing, but the Work is so difficult, and the Charge so great, that I believe it will cost the Government as much Money to press 500 Seamen, as will pay 1400 of us for six Months Service, and by that Rule 500 prest Men will be as chargable to the Government as 1400 Volunteers.

Rem.

Rem. How do you make that out?

Say. In the last War I belonged to a Press Smack, that lay a whole Fortnight in the River of *Thames* for 32 Men, and when we came to *Plymouth* there were but three of them detained for the Service, the rest were discharged as Tradesmen not liable to be prest, or not fit for the Service. Now this Smack stood the King in 30 *l.* per Month, and was, as I remember, 2 Months upon that Expedition, and the Press-Officers were allowed Expences and Imprest Money for all those Men, who were Victualed at the King's Charge until they were discharged; so that the three Men detained cost near 100 *l.* besides the damage the other Men sustained in being carryed so far from their Business.

Rem. I believe the Queen is at a great Charge to Impress Men, all things considered, but cannot think what makes them decline her Majesty's Service; I'm sure no Prince ever gave better Encouragement than she does, and yet I have known several Ships have formerly been Man'd with Volunteers.

Say. So there are now where the Commanders are known to be Civil.

Rem. To be Cowards you mean..

Say. No, I never knew a Coward Civil, nor a Civil Man a Coward; a Civil Captain always carries a true *Decorum* amongst his Company, and will not abuse them, nor suffer his Officers to do it; but on the contrary takes what care he can to Encourage them, and keep up their Spirits, that they may the more vigorously engage the common Enemy. I remember our old Captain (when we came to engage) used to say, *Come my Hearts of Gold; now for the Honour of England; now's the time Boys to prove your Courage; be brisk my Lads, win Gold and wear it; as for my part it's Honour enough for me to fight in defence of my Country against our insulting Foes.* And by his Encouragement and good Example we took a great many rich Prizes, and what was our due, was fairly shared amongst us.

Rem. Since he used you so well I would advise you to Sail with him again.

Say. So I would with all my Heart, but I hear his Ship is full Man'd already. Indeed he'l never want Saylers, for they court his Favour, accounting it a great Happiness to be under his Command; as for my part I don't know where to go there are so few good Commanders, and such a general Complaint and Murmuring against the bad, that I dread the Service more than any thing; I swear it would break my Heart if I were to Sail with a Captain that would not fight the Eenemy when he hath an opportunity.

Rem. I confess it would vex a Dog to see a Puding creep and durst not touch it; but methinks the large shares allowed them out of Prizes should encourage them to fight.

Say. Yes, some of them will engage upon that account if they have an advantage; but then they are so dam'd Greedy and Covetous that they will have all to themselves; and if we happen to get any thing, they take it away: There was one Ship taken the last War, that was really worth 100000 *l.* and that the Captain sold at *Jamaica* and *Virginia*, without giving any account to the King; and besides that he rifled the poor Sailers of the Plunder they got in Sacking *Pety Guavis*, and killed his Lieutenant, for complaining against him; and in the late Expedition at *Cadiz* and *Vigo*, the Saylers got a little Booty, but their Officers took it away, which hath so discouraged them, that many swear, *They'l go to the furthest part of the World before they'l go into the Service, and venture their Lives to be abused worse than Dogs*: Besides the ill Treatment they receive from their Commanding Officers, they are abused in their Provisions; for as I am credibly informed, Chines of good Beef and Pork are cut up for the Officers of the Victualling, and the Shins and Bones are pack'd up for the Saylers; besides they kill Meazled Hogs, and cut up Hogs that die upon the Road, to send to the Fleet, with Beef that now stinks in her Majesties Warehouse. And besides this the Purfers pinch and abuse them, and the very Cook insults over them and cheats

cheats them of the Beef Fat which is their just Right, and was always allowed them to make Brewis; and to add to their Affliction they are deprived of half their Pinch-Gut Money.

Rem. I protest I'm sorry that the Saylers, who are the Bulwarks of our Country, should be so abused and discouraged; now the well-being of *Europe* so much depends on them, 'tis pity there is not some way found to Redress and Encourage them; prethee let me hear what you can propose on that account.

Say. In all Diseases take away the Cause and the Distemper ceases; and it is an old Saying, that *A merciful Man will have Mercy on his Beast*; and I have heard that the *Turks*, whom we account as the worst of Infidels, are such haters of Cruelty, that they Bangbasted one of their Natives on the Soles of his Feet for over-loading his own Ass; and methinks 'tis pity our Saylers are so slighted by their Commanders, and others that should encourage them. I remember that old *Blake*, and his Protector *Oliver*, had so great an Esteem for them, that they would not suffer their Officers to abuse them; and Admiral *Bembow* by his great care hath preserved his Men to a Miracle; when in the last War we lost above half the Men that were sent thither, and as I have been informed when the Men fell Sick, the Surgeons told one of their chief Captains, *That if fresh Provisions were not provided for the sick Men, they would all die*; the Captain in a Bravado answered, *Let them die and be dam'd like Dogs as they are*. So that I cannot tell what to propose unless we had a *Blake*, a *Bembow*, or some such Officers that would hear us without Partiality, and dismiss and punish those Officers that endeavour to eclipse her Majesty's Glory by destroying the Men that should and would gladly engage in her Majesty's Service.

Rem. Then by your Discourse I conceive there is no way to encourage and bring Men into the Service without dismissing or punishing those Officers who by their ill treatment force the Seamen to Desert; now if such Officers were
Discarded,

Discarded, and new ones put in their places, who can tell whether those that succeed will be better than those in being?

Say. You may as well say, who can tell whether a Diamond is better than a Pumice Stone? Is not the Tree known by its Fruit, and Men by their Vertues? Which since it is so it is my opinion, that such Men whose Morals and Principals qualifie them for the publick Service should be preferred to encounter the common Enemy, that is, such as prefer her Majesty's and the Nations Interest before their own private Gain, who being not addicted to Cursing and Swearing can govern their own unruly Passions, and (as Cromwel used to say) use the Seamen, as they are *English-men*, calmly and tenderly; then might her Majesty depend upon her Seamen to assist her in reducing the Power of our professed Enemies; and this the Rump Parliament knew when they passed the self-denying Ordinance, and new model'd their Army for their own defence against King *Charles I.* and by imploying such Men *Oliver* subdued the *Dutch, French, Spaniard* and all that opposed him.

Rem. I look upon those Officers that abuse and make the Saylers desert, to be great Enemies to the Government; they may well be compared to the Governor of a City that shall destroy its Walls and Bulwarks when it is surrounded by a Potent Enemy; or like unto a Person who having the charge of erecting some noble Structure, maims the Work Men, and destroys their Tools to obstruct and hinder the Work.

Say. And I look upon them to be as bad as such a Governor, and ten times worse than he that obstruct any private or publick Building; for 'tis but dismissing the Obstructor, and providing fresh Men and Tools to carry on the Work; but Seamen are not so easie to be had, for when they are forced to desert, they either turn Pirats, or enter themselves in the Service of our Enemies, and make them more Formidable by fighting us with our own Weapons, which we want to defend our selves; and those that turn Pirats they bring

bring a dishonour upon the Government, weaken our Naval Strength, and make a Prey of the Trading Ships, without respect to Place or Persons; and this a great many of our Merchants know by woful Experience. Now if all swearing and disorderly Commanders that abuse and suffer the Seamen to be abused, were Casheered, and such Officers (as would suppress Faction, Passion and Disorder, and encourage Lenity and Morality) were to succeed them, they would not only suppress Profaneness and Immorality, that now rages on board the Fleet like a devouring Pestilence; but would also encourage Men to come into the Service, and by their good Counsel and Example would reform all Mismanagements and Impieties, and that would be a means to bring a Blessing upon her Majesty's Glorious Undertaking. But say, you if such a Change should be made who can tell whether the succeeding Officers may prove better than those now in being? To which I answer, That a sober Moral Man that can govern himself, is more fit to Govern and Command others, than a passionate Prophan Person, who is perpetually Swearing, or calling for Damnation upon himself or those under his Command, and who like a second *Nero* delights in nothing but Cruelty, making sport of Men in Misery. Now, I say, if the Queen would make tryal, and command the Superiour Officers of the Navy, to examine into such Abuses without Partiality, and upon their failure, to permit the Seamen to make Application to her Royal Person, then may her Majesty soon know which sort of Officers are fittest qualified for her Royal Service; for although Statutes and Proclamations were made and published in his late Majesty's Reign, for suppressing Prophaneness and Immorality, yet they could not produce their desired Effects, by reason the Distemper was so far rooted and nourished on board the Fleet, from whence, like a Pestilence, it spreads throughout the whole Kingdom.

Rem. We are all sensible that Vice and Immorality have got the Ascendant over the Sea and Land, and it would be
a good

a good Work to suppress 'em; but as to the Method you propose to encourage and bring in the Seamen, suppose that should not Answer, as indeed I am doubtful in regard the Season of the Year is so far advanced, what Measures can you then propose for Manning the Navy without impressing Men?

Say. I don't propose this as an Expedient for the present, in regard most of the Seamen are scatered, some are abroad, and others so hardned against the Insolence of some Commanders, that they will not come under their Lash if they can help it, and therefore my Sentiment is, that there may be a Reform amongst the Officers as soon as may be, for their Encouragement; but for the more effectual and speedy supplying the Royal Navy, the Sheriffs or Vice-Admiral of each County may be directed to take and return to the Lord High-Admiral of *England* a List of all Seamen and able Bodied Landmen fit for Sea Service, that are living or residing within the severall Counties of *England* and *Wales*, then suppose 11000 such Men should be wanting to make up the Complement allowed for the Royal Navy; now the number of Parishes in *England* and *Wales* are computed to be the same number, viz. 11000. so then it is but taking one Man out of each Parish to supply that want. But to come nearer home, it is presumed that the Parish of *Stepney* may contribute 400, *St. Giles in the Fields* 250, *Holborn* 190, *St. Botolph* 150, *Westminster* 300, *Southwark* 200, *St. Giles without Criplegate* 160, *Shorditch* 90, *St. Martins in the Feilds* 340, *St. Savories* 80, *St. Sepulchers* 130, *St. Mary Magdalen* 130, *Rotherith* 80, *White-Chappel* 130, *Shadwel* 140, the 97 Parishes in *London*, at 2 each, 194, the other 24 Parishes without the Walls, at 40 each, will come to 960 the Seaport and River Towns supposed to be 100, each 40 one with another will come to 4000, the other Parishes in *England* and *Wales* being 10764 each 5, one with another, will come to 53820, all Seafaring Men included, and by this Method 61744 Men, or a propotionable number more or less, may be raised in one Months time.

Rem.

Rem. This may be an effectual means to provide Men for the Fleet ; but considering the large extent of Counties I look upon the Work too heavy to be performed by Sheriffs or Vice-Admirals.

Say. The trouble will be nothing to them, for they being impowered and directed so to do, they may direct their Precepts to the High-Constables of every Hundred, who may direct their Precepts to the Petty-Constables of every Town and Parish within their Division, which Petty-Constables, with the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, may be directed or sworn to enquire and take a true List of all such Men living or residing within their respective Towns and Parishes, and to return the same to the said High-Constables, to be delivered by them to the Sheriffs or Vice-Admirals ; by this Method the Lord High-Admiral may soon be certified how many able Men *England* and *Wales* may produce ; and by the same Rule the Sheriffs or Vice-Admirals being Authorized thereunto, may cause a proportionable number to be Imprest for the Service of her Majesty. Now this cannot be accounted any great trouble considering that in evry Parish there are 4 or 6 such Officers at least, who dividing themselves with the Beadle (who is generally acquainted with all the Parishioners) may perform the same in a Day or two ; neither can it be accounted troublesome to the Sheriffs, Vice-Admirals or High-Constables, in regard this Work may happen but once a Year, and they may officiate their part by sitting at home ; and as the War is a National Concern, so it ought to have a National Assistance, which will partly be effected by such Officers changing Places Yearly.

Rem. I confess this may be a means to supply the Navy from all parts of the Kingdom, which being performed by Parish-Officers, may prevent great Abuses and Disorders that are committed by Press-Gangs, who commonly plague and torment the People that border upon Rivers and Sea-port Towns. But how shall these Men, especially those that shall be Imprest in the Inland Parts, be conveyed to

the Fleet, and who shall defray the Charge of pressing and conducting them Aboard?

Say. Those that are Imprest within the Bills of Mortality may be returned to the Navy-Board who may defray the Charge and send them on Board the Fleet, and those that are Imprest in or near Seaport Towns, may be returned to her Majesty's Commissioners of the Naval Yards, Vice-Admirals of Counties, or Sub-Commissioners of the Customs, who may defray the Charge and order them on board of such Ships as the Commissioners of the Navy shall direct, and those Imprest in the Inland parts, as their Quota will be small, they may be passed from one Parish to another towards the next Seaport, and the receiving Officers in each Parish may be obliged to pay the others reasonable Expences and travelling Charges, taking a Receipt for the same, and so proceed to the aforesaid Port-Officers who may be obliged to receive such Men, and pay all necessary Charges, &c.

Rem. These Country-men stick in my Stomach, for I cannot think what Service they can do aboard of Ship.

Say. As much as other Country and Cockney Lads, who being bound Apprentices to several Trades, are often hal'd away before they have served three Months. Now if such must go, it will be better to take them before they are bound, and then (having no Masters to be damag'd thereby) they will have their Wages for their Encouragement; but I don't propose to Man the Royal Navy with Boys, but youthful Men, and such who (if they be not hair'd and hurried out of their Wits) may in a little time, and with a little Instructions, do her Majesty singular Service, as hath been often proved.

Rem. Suppose this Method was practis'd, there must be Press-Smacks, or such like Vessels to attend and carry those Men on board the Ships.

Say. No, not at all; for in her Majesty's Docks there are Ships commonly fitting, which will be ready to receive some, and there is small Craft enough in Sea-ports and Rivers to carry others on board of the Ships out of Harbours; so that

that the Work may be perform'd without any Difficulty, and all the Press-Vessels may be discharged, which I believe are very numerous, it being observed, that in the Year 1694 there were 130 of them, which carried 955 Men and Boys; now if these Vessels be laid aside, their Men, who are expert Seamen, would be a good Supply for the Fleet, without any Charge, for the Wages and Victuals now allowed would serve them, with the saving above 4000 *l.* a Month.

Rem. At this rate we may save a great deal of Money, and raise Seamen enough to serve her Majesty and the Merchants too.

Say. So we may, and ruin the *French* and *Spaniards* too.

Rem. Prethee tell me how we can hurt them; they have no Fleets abroad, nor I don't believe they will have any out this Year.

Say. But they have other Ships and Trading Vessels abroad, or else they could not Live, nor carry on the War by Land. Now we being Masters of the Seas, having Ships and Men enough, may keep a Guard of Men of War upon their Coast, and then with a flying Squadron of nimble Saylers we may take or destroy all their Trading Ships and Vessels, and thereby ruin them at once, for they have no Gold or Silver growing in the Bowels of their home Territories, and we may easily destroy what they bring from the *West-Indies*; *Queen Elizabeth*, *Cromwel* and *Vigo* for that, and besides the Wounding of them we may secure our own Merchants Ships and Trade, which will enable us the better to prosecute the War.

Rem. I believe we may secure our own Trade, and do them much damage that way, but they have powerful Armies upon the Land, What shall we do with them?

Say. The *Queen* and her Allies are as powerful upon the Land as they are; and the last Campaign they made, Monsieur pull in is Horns and retreat at all turns; but suppose they were more numerous than they are. I believe we might seperate their Forces by Stratagems; for being Masters of
the

the Sea we may pretend to Land an Army in a certain place in *France* or *Spain*, this being rumor'd we may believe they'll draw off their Forces to prevent us, which if they do we are at liberty to proceed upon some more secret Design, and if they do not, then we have an opportunity to be in their Bowels without Opposition, and this may divert them worse than the Elector of *Bavaria* did the Imperial Army at the Seige of *Landau*, and break all the Measures they have concerted for the next Campaign; and thus may we keep great part of their Army in motion to gaze upon our Fleet, and thereby give the Confederate Forces an opportunity to rout them by Land.

Rem. I believe our Fleet is going upon some great Enterprize. I wish all the Captains were Right, and the Ships compleatly Man'd, and then I dare say they would strike the Enemy a home blow somewhere. Last Year I saw a Proposal to the Lord high Admiral of *England*, for raising 800 or 1000 serviceable Men for a speedy Supply to the Royal Navy, which if it were put in practice would give a good lift, and save her Majesty two or three Thousand Pound *per* Month besides; I could say a great deal more about Expediting and Equipping the Royal Navy; but it grows late, and I must away to our Flying Squadron, and you to your Station, and so I heartily wish you a Boon Voyage.

F I N I S.



